

# The Gazette of India



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No. 1] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1955

## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 25th December 1954 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
297	S. R. O. 3645, dated the 22nd December, 1954.	Ministry of Law	Amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951.
298	S. R. O. 3646, dated the 9th December, 1954.	Election Commission, India.	Election Petition No. 2 of 1953.
299	S. R. O. 3647, dated the 23rd December, 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division).	Amendment made in the notification No. 13-Customs, dated the 28th February 1953.
	S. R. O. 3648, dated the 23rd December, 1954.	Dirto	Amendment made in the notification No. 42-Customs, dated the 31st May 1953.
300	S. R. O. 3649, dated the 24th December, 1954.	Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).	Exemptions to certain Companies from all the obligations imposed on companies by the Indian Companies Act, 1913.
301	S. R. O. 3650, dated the 25th December, 1954.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Certificate by the Central Government regarding the nature of certain films.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

### PART II—Section 3

**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).**

#### ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA

*New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 1.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. AD-CS/53(1)/Bye, dated the 21st January 1954, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri Gottemukkala Ramachandra Raju, China Amiram, Bhimavaram Taluk,  
West Godavari District.

[No. AD-CS/53(2)/BYE.]

By Order,  
P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy

#### MINISTRY OF LAW

*New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 2.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F.757-23, dated the 6th February, 1924, the Central Government hereby declares that the said Act applies in respect of the Colony of Seychelles.

[No. F.26(2)/54-L.]

**S.R.O. 3.**—The following Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Colony of Seychelles is published below for general information:—

#### “PROCLAMATION No. 8 OF 1954

By His Excellency William Addis, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Seychelles.

Whereas I am satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Government of India for the enforcement within the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir of Maintenance Orders made by Courts in Seychelles.

Now therefore, in virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 2 of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1954, I do hereby extend the provisions of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1922 to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Given at Government House, Mahe, Seychelles, this fourth day of October, 1954.

By command  
G. M. HECTOR,  
Secretary to the Government.”

[No. F.26(2)/54-L.]

**S.R.O. 4.**—The following Order issued by the Government of Zanzibar Protectorate is published for general information:—

**"THE MAINTENANCE ORDERS (FACILITIES FOR ENFORCEMENT) (INDIA) ORDER, 1954**

In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 11 of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree, and otherwise, the Acting British Resident is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Order:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) (India) Order, 1954.
2. The provisions of the maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree shall extend to the Republic of India, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

By direction of the Acting British Resident.

ZANZIBAR;  
The 9th August, 1954.

K. S. MADON,  
for Acting Chief Secretary to  
the Government."

[No. F.26(16)/54-L.]

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954

**S.R.O. 5.**—The following Proclamation of the Governor of the Colony of Mauritius is published below for general information:—

**"PROCLAMATION No. 11 OF 1954 (M.P. 5256/I)**

To extend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

In the Name of Her Majesty ELIZABETH II, by the Grace of GOD of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith,  
etc.,

**ROBERT SCOTT**—By His Excellency **SIR ROBERT SCOTT**, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

Whereas by section 12 of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance (Cap. 191) it is enacted as follows:—

"12. *Extent of Ordinance.*—Where the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of any country within the Commonwealth for the enforcement within that country of Maintenance Orders made by the Courts of Mauritius, the Governor may, by Proclamation, extend this Ordinance to that country and this Ordinance shall thereupon apply in respect of that country as though the references therein to England or Ireland on the one hand and to the Secretary of State on the other were references to that country and to the Government of that country respectively";

And whereas I am satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of India for the enforcement within the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir of Maintenance Orders made by the Courts of Mauritius;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the power in me vested by the above-quoted enactment, I do hereby extend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance (Cap. 191) to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Proclamation No. 8 of 1925 is revoked.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Given at Government House, Port Louis, this fourteenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

Robert Newton,  
Colonial Secretary."

[No. F.26(9)/54-L.]

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 6.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 24/9/37, dated the 28th July, 1938, in so far as it relates to Northern Rhodesia, the Central Government hereby declares that the said Act applies in respect of Northern Rhodesia.

[No. F.26(13)/54-L.]

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 7.**—The following Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate is published for general information:—

“LEGAL NOTICE No. 72 OF 1954

**THE MAINTENANCE ORDERS ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE  
(CAP. 13, REVISED EDITION, 1951)**

**PROCLAMATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 9 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance, I, ANDREW BENJAMIN COHEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Protectorate, do hereby proclaim that the provisions of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Ordinance shall extend to India, excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

2. The Proclamation published as General Notice No. 503 of 1924 and included in the Schedule to the Proclamation appearing at page 842 in Volume VI of the Revised Subsidiary Legislation is hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal at Entebbe, this 28th day of February, 1954.

A. B. COHEN, Governor.”

[No. F.26(11)/54-L.]

R. S. GAE, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 8.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1951, namely:—

In the Table in Schedule VII to the said Rules, for the existing entry in column (1) against item (I.A.) the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Any ex-Indian Commissioned Officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force or of the Territorial Army, so long as he is entitled to wear the uniform of such force.”

[No. 9/41/52-P.(I).]

N. SAHGAL, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF STATES**

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 9.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), the Central Government hereby declares that in every district in the State of Bhopal, the execution of decrees in cases in which a Court situate within that district has ordered any immovable property to be sold and the execution of decrees ordering the sale of any kind of, or interest in, immovable property, shall be transferred to the Collector of that district.

[No. 139-J.]

J. C. GHOSAL, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(Department of Economic Affairs)

*New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 10.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not, upto the period ending with the 30th November, 1955, apply to the Manickavelu Banking Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, in respect of the shares of the Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co. Ltd. held by the said Corporation on the 3rd November, 1954.

[No. F.4(233)-F.I/54.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**

**INCOME-TAX**

*New Delhi, the 20th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 11.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 46A of the Indian Income-tax Act (XI of 1922), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. S.R.O. 961, dated the 25th May, 1953, namely:

In the said notification for item 8, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“8(a) all persons proceeding on pilgrimage by sea to the Hejaz, provided that they travel in deck class on pilgrim ships with return tickets, hold pilgrim passes, and are not in possession of international passports.

(b) all persons proceeding on pilgrimage by sea to IRAN AND IRAQ, provided that they travel in deck class with return tickets, hold pilgrim passes, and are not in possession of international passports.”

[No. 72.]

G. L. POPHALE, Dy. Secy.

**CENTRAL EXCISES**

*New Delhi, the 20th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 12.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 36-Central Excises, dated the 26th November, 1949, the Central Government hereby exempts from the whole of the duty leviable under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), cotton drill, long cloth and markin cloth proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Central Excise to be intended for use in the coated abrasives industry, if the procedure set out in Chapter X of the said rules is followed in respect of such goods.

[No. 52.]

*New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 13.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 24-Central Excises, dated the 4th May, 1954, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), No. 20-Central Excises, dated the 27th April, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification, for the letters and figures “E-I” and “E-II”, wherever they occur, the letters and figures “E-II” and “E-III” respectively shall be substituted.

[No. 53.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

**CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE****INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 20th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 14.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-I.T.), dated the 1st July 1952, namely:—

In the said schedule, in Column 3, against S.No. 59 for the words "I.T.O., D-Ward, Jaipur" the words "I.T.O., E-Ward, Jaipur" shall be substituted.

[No. 71.]

*New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 15.**—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 32-Incometax, dated the 9th November, 1946, namely:—

In the said Schedule under the sub-head, "VII-A-Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Jammu and Kashmir State"—

(i) after entry 4 against Patiala Range, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"5. Salary Circle, Patiala".

(ii) against Ambala Range the following entry shall be deleted, namely:—

"2. Salary Circle, Simla".

[No. 73.]

**S.R.O. 16.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Indian Incometax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to its notification S.R.O. 1214 (No. 44-Incometax), dated the 1st July, 1952, namely:—

In the said Schedule against Serial No. 51, for the entries under Columns 3, 5 and 6, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

3	5	6
Income tax Officer, Salary Circle, Patiala.	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Incometax, Pati- ala Range, Pati- ala	Commissioner of In- cometax, Panjab, Pepsu, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Jammu & Kash- mir, Simla.

[No. 74.]

**S.R.O. 17.**—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that Shri K. S. Sundararajan, who has been appointed to be a Commissioner of Income-tax, shall in addition to the functions assigned to him in the Board's notification S.R.O. 3203, dated 11th October, 1954, also perform all the functions of a Commissioner of Income-tax in respect of such areas or such persons or classes of persons or of such incomes or classes of incomes as were assigned to Shri M. Roy Mitter, a Commissioner of Income-tax, in the Board's notification S.R.O. 1278 dated the 10th April, 1954, and in the orders specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

While exercising the said functions, the said Shri K. S. Sundararajan shall be designated as the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay South, or the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay (Central), according as the functions performed have reference to areas, persons or classes of persons or incomes or classes of incomes comprised in the Income-tax circles, wards and districts in Bombay South or Bombay (Central) as the case may be.

## SCHEDULE

1. Order No. 9—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 17th August, 1954.
2. Order No. 12—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 20th August, 1954.
3. Order No. 16—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 23rd August, 1954.
4. Order No. 55(1)IT/53(ii), dated the 23rd August, 1954.
5. Order No. 20—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 25th August, 1954.
6. Order No. 35—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 24th September, 1954.
7. Order No. 39—No. 55(58)-IT/54, dated the 12th October, 1954.
8. Order No. 55(1)-IT/53(ii), dated the 13th October, 1954.
9. Order No. 55(17)-IT/54, dated the 13th October, 1954.
10. Order No. 55(20)-IT/54, dated the 13th October, 1954.
11. Order No. 44—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 28th September, 1954.
12. Order No. 54—No. 55(44)-IT/54, dated the 22nd October, 1954.
13. Order No. 61—55(88)-IT/54, dated the 5th November, 1954.
14. Order No. 64—No. 55(78)-IT/54, dated the 8th November, 1954.
15. Order No. 70—No. 55(16)-IT/54, dated the 17th November, 1954.

This notification shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 6th December, 1954.

[No. 75.]

**S.R.O. 18.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in its notification S.R.O. 1278 (No. 21-I.T.), dated the 10th April, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification under the head "Bombay Central" after Central Circle X, the following Central Circles shall be added; namely:—

Central Circles XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

[No. 76.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

## TEA CONTROL

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 19.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 944, dated the 17th March, 1954, namely:—

In the said notification after entry No. 36, the following entry shall be inserted, namely—

"37. Shri Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Member.  
Lok Sabha."—Representing Parliament.

[No. 48(2) Plant/54.]

S. KRISHNASWAMI, Dy. Secy.

*Bombay, the 25th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 20.**—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 21 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, I hereby

direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Textile Commissioner's Notification No. 9(9)-Tex.1/49, dated the 27th December 1951, namely:—

In the said Notification, in paragraph 2 after the figure and word "420 lbs." the words and figures "or in three quarter bales weighing not less than 285 lbs. and not more than 315 lbs." shall be inserted.

M. R. KAZIMI,  
Textile Commissioner.

[No. TC(14)13/51.]

P. V. S. SARMA, Under Secy.

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## MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 21.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 11 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government subject to any general or special Order which may from time to time be issued by it in this behalf, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on it under clauses 5, 7(ii), 8 and 9 of the said Order shall be exercisable also by the Chief Director, Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

[No. SV-105(3)/51-III.]

P. A. GOPALKRISHNAN, Jt. Secy.

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### (Agriculture)

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 22.**—In pursuance of clauses (i) and (k) of rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937 the Central Government hereby fixes with effect from the 1st February, 1955 the following charges for Agmark labels to be affixed to the bales or packets of wool, namely:—

- (1) White and yellow wool 3 pies per lb.
- (2) Grey and black wool 2 pies per lb.
- (3) A flat rate of annas four on each packet of wool sample despatched by post weighing over 1 lb. and upto 5 lbs. irrespective of weight or grade.

[No. F.17-31/54-A.M.]

SWAMI DAYAL OBEROI, Under Secy.

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## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

### (Transport Wing)

#### MERCHANT SHIPPING

*New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 23.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 25A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government makes the following amendment to the Indian Merchant Shipping (Seamen's Employment Office, Bombay) Rules, 1954, namely:—

In rule 56 of the said rules, for the words "not exceeding six months", the words "not exceeding twelve months" shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, substituted.

[No. 14-MS(1)/53.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.



**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH***New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 24.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research No. S.R.O. 2191, dated the 19th November, 1953, namely:—

In the said notification for the words "be exercisable also by all State Governments within their respective States" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"be exercisable also—

- (a) in a Part A State or Part B State, by the Government of that State;
- (b) in a Part C State, by the Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner thereof."

[No. M.II-152(91)/54.]

**S.R.O. 25.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (LIII of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, namely:—

In the said Rules—

- (1) to clause (iv) of sub-rule (1) of rule 23, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no prospecting license or any right, title or interest therein in respect of any mineral specified in Schedule IV shall be so transferred except with the previous approval of the Central Government.";

- (2) to rule 37, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no mining lease or any right, title or interest therein in respect of any mineral specified in Schedule IV shall be so transferred except with the previous approval of the Central Government."; and

- (3) to rule 48, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no prospecting license or mining lease or any right, title or interest in such license or lease in respect of any mineral specified in Schedule IV shall be transferred except with the previous approval of the Central Government."

[No. M.II-159(7)/54.]

M. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY****(Central Boilers Board)***New Delhi, the 17th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 26.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Regulations—

- 1. After clause (c) of regulation 129, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(d) The welding of copper fire boxes shall comply with the following regulation".

- 2. After regulation 129, the following heading and regulation shall be inserted, namely:—

"Regulation for Welded Joints in Copper Fire Boxes.

129A (i) *Scope.*—All welding of copper plates shall be carried out by the oxyacetylene process. The Inspecting Authority may at his discretion also permit the use of propane, butane or other suitable fuel gases.

(ii) *Parent Metal.*—Phosphorus deoxidised arsenical copper in the fully annealed condition shall only be used for welded copper fire boxes.

The composition of the copper shall be within the following limits:

Phosphorous Deoxidised Arsenical Copper.

Copper (silver being counted as copper) not less than 99:20 per cent.

Antimony not more than 0:01 per cent.

Arsenic not more than 0:05 per cent, and not less than 0:30 per cent.

Bismuth not more than 0:003 per cent.

Inon not more than 0:01 per cent.

Lead not more than 0:01 per cent.

Nickel not more than 0:15 per cent.

Phosphorous not more than 0:10 per cent and not less than 0:015 per cent.

Selenium not more than 0:02 per cent.

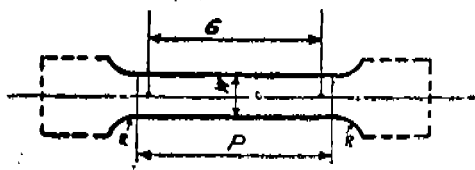
Tellurium not more than 0:02 per cent.

Tin not more than 0:01 per cent.

Pieces cut from the parent material after being heated in hydrogen for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour at 800° C and subsequently cooled, must show no edge or surface cracking when subjected to a close bend test as described below.

The test piece A B is bent by steadily applied pressure or a succession of blows at right angles to the length AC and flattened close until A assumes the position indicated by D (See Figure 5A).

### TEST PIECE A FOR OXYACETYLENE WELDING OF COPPER



NOMINAL THICKNESS OF TEST PIECE.	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
	UP TO BUT NOT INCLUDING $\frac{3}{8}$ IN.			$\frac{3}{8}$ IN. AND THICKER.
WIDTH W	$\frac{1}{2}$ IN.	1 IN.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ IN. (MAX)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ IN. (MAX)
GROSS LENGTH G	2	4	8	8
PARALLEL LENGTH (MIN.) P	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9	9
RADIUS AT SHOULDER (MIN.) R	1	1	1	1
APPROX. TOTAL LENGTH	8	12	18	18

WHEN THE WIDTH OF THE MATERIAL TO BE TESTED IS INSUFFICIENT TO PERMIT OF THE PREPARATION OF THE STANDARD TENSILE TEST PIECE, A PIECE OF THE FULL WIDTH OF THE MATERIAL MAY BE USED.

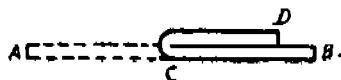


FIG. 5A.

(iii) *Filler Rod.*—The filler rod shall be phosphorus deoxidised non-arsenical copper and shall contain not more than 0.15 per cent. and not less than 0.04 per cent. phosphorous with the optional addition of silicon up to 0.15 per cent. and with the optional addition of silver.

The basic copper used for the manufacture of the filler rods shall either be cathode copper or electrolytic tough pitch high conductivity copper conforming to the following chemical compositions respectively.

**Chemical Composition of Cathode Copper.**

Copper (silver being counted as copper) not less than 99.90 per cent.

Bismuth not more than 0.001 per cent.

Lead not more than 0.005 per cent.

Total of metallic impurities (excluding silicon, phosphorus and silver) not more than 0.03 per cent.

**Chemical composition of electrolytic tough pitch high conductivity copper.**

Copper (Silver being counted as copper) not less than 99.90 per cent.

Bismuth not more than 0.001 per cent.

Lead not more than 0.005 per cent.

Total of all impurities (excluding silicon, phosphorus, oxygen and silver) not more than 0.03 per cent.

Where silicon has been added in the manufacture of the filler rods the amount present in filler rod shall be stated by the supplier.

Test pieces cut from the filler rod after being heated in Hydrogen for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour at 800° C and subsequently cooled must not show any surface cracking when subjected to a close bend test as described in clause (ii) above.

(iv) *Mechanical Test.*—The welding technique shall be tested as follows:—

Three test pieces shall be cut from the welded test specimen and shall be prepared to conform to the dimensions of test piece A. The weld shall be left in the unhammered state and shall be made transverse to the test plate. The test piece shall be machined, filled or ground to remove excess weld metal and a maximum of 5 per cent. of the thickness of the plate, from each side.

Each of the three test pieces shall be tested and shall show a tensile strength not less than 9 tons per sq. inch for plates up to and including  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness and not less than 8 tons per sq. inch for plates over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch up to and including 1 inch in thickness.

(v) *Number of Tests.*—One test plate not less than 6 in. long shall be welded by each operator (or pair of operators) employed on the work to represent each 15 ft. of welding or part thereof. The test plate shall be welded using the same form of joint and welding technique as that employed on the work and wherever practicable shall be directly attached to the welded seam or other welded joint it represents".

[No. BL-304(2)/52.]

#### CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954

**S.R.O. 27.**—In Appendix C of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, in entry No. 20, omit the words 'and Orissa'.

[No. BL.312(3)/54.]

M. N. KALE, Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th December 1954

**S.R.O. 28.**—The words 'in this Division' shall be substituted for the words 'these rules' appearing in line 2 of item (b) of this Ministry's Notification No. 4176-WII/54, dated the 4th June, 1954 which related to S.R. 317-B-23.

[No. WII-14(115)/52.]

N. N. IENGAR, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR***New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 29.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Muslim Mian, a workman of the State Railway Collieries.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD**

APPLICATION No. 79 of 1954.

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of the  
Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

**PRESENT**Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman.***PARTIES**

Muslim Mean, Chaukidar, State Railway Collieries, Giridih, c/o Coal Workers' Union, Barwadih, Giridih—*Complainant.*

*Vs.*

1. Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.
2. Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih—*Opposite parties.*

**APPEARANCES**

No appearance on behalf of the complainant.

Shri D. R. Bagroy, Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih—*For the opposite parties.*

**AWARD**

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that the opposite party dismissed him on 24th July, 1953 during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 without obtaining the permission from this Tribunal.

3. The opposite parties filed a written statement contending *inter alia* that the complaint had been filed after an inordinate delay.

4. At the hearing before me, the complainant is not present nor has any one appeared on his behalf. A telegram purporting to be from one Mahendra Nath Bharati has been received by the Tribunal stating that he was not well, and this complaint should therefore be adjourned. Mahendra Nath Bharati has not been authorised to appear in the present case by the complainant. In any case, Mahendra Nath Bharati's illness is not a valid ground for the non-appearance of the complainant. The complaint must therefore be dismissed on the ground of non-appearance of the complainant.

5. The complaint would also fail on the ground that it has been filed after an unreasonable delay.

6. The complainant has filed this complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, alleging that the opposite party had committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act by changing his service conditions during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. Section 33 of the Act prohibits an employee *inter alia* dismissing any workman concerned in any dispute which may be pending before a Tribunal without the express permission in writing from that Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer commits a breach of Section 33, the aggrieved employee may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. This section does not provide in express terms the time during which the complaint thereunder should be made; but it does not give a right to an aggrieved workman to make a complaint after an indefinite period. It is implicit in the Section that the complaint must be made within a reasonable time of the act complained of. The true position would be that a complaint under this Section must

be made as far as possible during the pendency of the proceedings and if it is made after such pendency, it should be made within a reasonable time. See the decision of Labour Appellate Tribunal, in the case of General Motors (India) Ltd. 1954, Vol. I, L.L.J., p. 676. It is true that this was a case under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950; but that section is similar to Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act and the principles laid down in the above case would also be applicable to the present case.

7. In the present case, the complaint is filed on 29th July, 1954. The complainant alleges that he was dismissed on 24th July, 1953. The proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 concluded from 10th November, 1953. That would mean that the present complaint has been filed more than eight months after the conclusion of these proceedings and more than a year after the dismissal of the complaint. There has thus been unreasonable delay in filing the present complaint. The complaint would therefore fail on this ground also.

8. The result is that the complaint is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.  
The 2nd December, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR. 2(365)/54-I.]

**S.R.O. 30.**—In pursuance of section 17, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Sarvashri Dukhi Roy and Sukar Meah, workmen of the Kurhurbaree Colliery and Serampore Colliery, respectively.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 48 OF 1954

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of the  
Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

#### PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman*.

#### PARTIES

Dukhi Roy, Haulage Khalasi, Kurhurbaree Colliery and Sukar Meah,  
Bottom Haulage Road Mazdoor, Serampore Colliery, C/o Coal  
Workers Union, Barwadih, Giridih—*Complainants*.

*Vs.*

1. Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih.
2. Chief Mining Engineer, Road Board, '1, Council House Street, Calcutta—*Opposite parties*.

#### APPEARANCES

No appearance on behalf of the complainants.

Shri D. R. Bagroy, Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih—*For the opposite parties*.

#### AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainants alleged that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, they were dismissed by the opposite party without obtaining the permission of this Tribunal. No date was mentioned in the complaint as to when the complainants were dismissed. On being called upon to state the dates, they sent a reply saying that they were superannuated on 19th October, 1953 and 3rd August, 1952 respectively.

3. On notice being issued, the opposite party filed a written statement contending *inter alia* that the complaint was filed after an inordinate delay.

4. At the hearing before me, the complainants are not present nor has any one appeared on their behalf. A telegram purporting to be from one Mahendra Nath Bharati has been received stating that he is sick and this case should therefore be adjourned. Mahendra Nath Bharati has not been authorised by the complainants to appear in this case. The complainants have given authority to one Shri Hari Sinha and one Alijan Meah to appear on their behalf and the said authority had been accepted only by Alijan Meah. It is doubtful whether Shri Hari Sinha has been authorised by the complainants to appear; but in any case, Mahendra Nath Bharati has not been authorised to appear. Further, the illness of Mahendra Nath Bharati did not prevent the complainants' appearance before the Tribunal, and it is not a valid ground for their non-appearance. The complaint therefore must be dismissed because of the complainants' absence.

5. There is another ground which is fatal to the complaint, and it is that it has been filed after an inordinate delay. It has been filed under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act on the ground that the opposite party had committed a breach of Section 33 of the Act by dismissing them during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. Section 33 of the Act prohibits an employer *inter alia* from dismissing a workman concerned in any dispute which may be pending before a Tribunal without the express permission in writing from that Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer commits a breach of Section 33, the aggrieved employee may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. This section does not provide in express terms the time during which the complaint thereunder should be made; but it does not give a right to an aggrieved workman to make a complaint after an indefinite period. It is implicit in the Section that the complaint must be made within a reasonable time of the act complained of. The true position would be that a complaint under this Section must be made as far as possible during the pendency of the proceedings and if it is made after such pendency, it should be made within a reasonable time. See the decision of Labour Appellate Tribunal, in the case of General Motors (India) Limited, 1954, Vol. I, L.L.J., p. 676. It is true that this was a case under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950; but that section is similar to Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act and the principles laid down in the above case would also be applicable to the present case.

6. In the present case, the complaint was filed on 9th April, 1954. The complainants are said to have been superannuated on 19th October, 1953 and 3rd August, 1952 respectively. In other words, so far as complainant No. 1 is concerned he has filed the complaint about six months after his superannuation and so far as complainant No. 2 is concerned he has filed the complaint more than 20 months after his superannuation. The proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 concluded from 10th November, 1953. That means the complaint has been filed about five months thereafter. It would thus appear that the complaint has been filed after an inordinate delay.

7. In any case, the complaint fails and is dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

*The 2nd December, 1954*

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR. 2(365)/54-II.]

**S.R.O. 31.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri K. Rajratnam, a workman of M. and S. M. Railway Talcher Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 287 OF 1954

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of the  
Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman*.

## PARTIES

Shri K. Rajratnam, Ex. Banksman, C/o Secretary, Dara Colliery Labour Union, P.O. Dara Colliery, Dt. Dhenkanal, Orissa—*Complainant*.

*Vs.*

The Manager, M. & S. M. Railway Talcher Colliery, P.O. Dara Colliery, Dt. Dhenkanal, Orissa—*Opposite party*.

## APPEARANCES

No appearance on behalf of the complainant.

No notice issued to the opposite party.

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainant alleged that he was removed from service by the opposite party on the ground of medical unfitness with effect from 21st April, 1953; he was reinstated on 6th June, 1953; but was not paid any wages for the interim period. At that time, Reference No. 6 of 1952 was pending before this Tribunal. As the opposite party removed the complainant from service without obtaining the permission of the Tribunal, it committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence the present complaint.

3. A notice was issued to the complainant to show cause why the complaint was filed so late and why it should not be dismissed as having been filed after an unreasonable delay. No reply has been received to this notice nor has the complainant appeared to show cause for the delay.

4. As I said above, the complainant has filed this complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, alleging that the opposite party had committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act by changing his service conditions during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. Section 33 of the Act prohibits an employer *inter alia* from changing the service conditions of any workman concerned in any dispute which may be pending before a Tribunal without the express permission in writing from that Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer commits a breach of Section 33, the aggrieved employee may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. This section does not provide in express terms the time during which a complaint thereunder should be made; but it does not give a right to an aggrieved workman to make a complaint after an indefinite period. It is implicit in the Section that the complaint must be made within a reasonable time of the act complained of. The true position would be that a complaint under this Section must be made as far as possible during the pendency of the proceedings and if it is made after such pendency, it should be made within a reasonable time. See the decision of Labour Appellate Tribunal in the case of General Motors (India) Limited 1954, Vol. I, L.L.J., p. 676. It is true that this was a case under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950; but that section is similar to section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act and the principles laid down in the above case would also be applicable to the present case.

6. The present complaint was filed on 25th October, 1954. The proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 were concluded from 10th November, 1953. The complainant was removed from service from 21st April, 1953 and was reinstated from 6th June, 1953. Even taking the latter date as the date which gave a right to the complainant to file the present complaint, he has filed it more than 16 months thereafter and more than 11 months after the proceedings under the above reference had concluded. The delay in filing the complaint is thus unreasonable.

7. The complaint must therefore be dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.

The 4th December, 1954.

L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR. 2(365)/54-III.]

New Delhi, the 22nd December 1954

**S.R.O. 32.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from the workmen of the R.C.A. Ltd., Kustore and Burragarh Collieries.

# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 294 of 1954

(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

## PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman.*

## PARTIES

The workmen of the R.C.A. Ltd., Kustore & Burragarh Collieries, c/o Shri S. P. Singh, Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Kustore Burragarh Colliery, P.O. Kusunda (Dt. Manbhum).—*Complainants.*

*Vs.*

The General Manager, R.C.A. Ltd., and Kustore Burragarh Colliery, H. O. Kustore Colliery, P.O. Kusunda, Dt. Manbhum, Bihar.—*Opposit Party.*

## APPEARANCES

Shri S. P. Singh, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Kusunda, Dt. Manbhum.—*For the Complainants.*

No notice issued to the opposite party.

## AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. The complainants have alleged that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952 relating to paid holidays, the opposite party introduced a new system for distribution of rations from the week ending 12th May 1952 and thereby changed the service conditions of the complainants during the pendency of the above reference without obtaining the permission from this Tribunal, and thereby committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence the present complaint.

3. A notice was issued to the complainants to state as to why the complaint was filed late and to show cause why it should not be dismissed on this ground (and also on the ground that it was not in proper form). In reply the complainants stated that they had no papers to prove the actual date of the introduction of new system of distribution of rations; that the papers were lying with the old officials of the union and the present office bearers could obtain these papers only recently. Mr. Singh, who has been authorised by the complainants to appear on their behalf, has also been heard on the above point and he has urged the same ground, namely that the letter showing the change in the system of distribution of rations came to the hands of the present office bearers of the union recently. In my opinion, this is not a proper ground for filing the complaint at a late stage.

4. As I said above, the complainants have filed the present complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, alleging that the opposite party had committed a breach of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act by changing their service conditions during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952. Section 33 of the Act prohibits an employer from changing the service conditions of any workman concerned in any dispute which may be pending before a Tribunal, without the express permission in writing from that Tribunal. Section 33A lays down that if an employer commits a breach of Section 33, the aggrieved employee may make a complaint in writing to the Tribunal. This Section does not provide in express terms the time during which a complaint under that Section should be made. But it does not give a right to an aggrieved workman to make a complaint after an indefinite period. It is implicit in the Section that the complaint must be made within a reasonable time of the act complained of. The true position would be that a complaint under this Section must be made as far as possible during the pendency of the proceedings and if it is made after such pendency, it should be made within a reasonable time. See the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal



in the case of General Motors (India) Limited, 1954, Vol. I L.L.J., p. 676. It is true that this was a case under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950; but that section is similar to Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act and the principles laid down in the above case would also be applicable to the present case.

5. In the present case, the complaint has been filed on 17th November 1954. The alleged change in service conditions was introduced from 12th May 1952. The proceedings in Reference No. 6 of 1952 came to an end from 10th November 1953. This would mean that the present complaint has been filed more than a year after the conclusion of the above proceedings and more than 2½ years after the alleged change of service conditions. On the face of it, the delay is very unreasonable.

6. It was said that the letter showing the date on which the new system was introduced was lying with the old office bearers of the Union and that it came to the present office bearers recently and this was the reason for the delay in filing the complaint. I do not think that this would constitute a reasonable ground for the delay in filing the complaint. No letter was necessary for proving that the change of service conditions took place from a particular day. As soon as the new system was introduced, the workmen concerned must have known that it constituted a change in their service conditions and should have taken early steps to file a complaint. If any office bearer of the Union had some document which he was not handing over to the workmen, the workmen could have taken appropriate steps for the purpose. Actually, the alleged document was not necessary for filing the complaint. In my opinion, therefore, there was no reasonable ground for filing the complaint after such a very great delay.

7. In the result, the complaint must be dismissed. I pass my award accordingly.  
The 14th December, 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR2(365)/I.]

**S.R.O. 33.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Kanailal Chatterjee and 399 others, workmen of Mandalpore Colliery.

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

APPLICATION No. 368 OF 1953  
(arising out of Reference No. 6 of 1952)

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### PRESENT

Shri L. P. Dave, B.A., LL.B.—*Chairman*.

#### PARTIES

Shri Kanailal Chatterjee and 399 others, workmen of Mandalpore Colliery, P.S. Jamuria, Dt. Burdwan, c/o R. N. Chatterjee, Assistant Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, P.O. Jamuriahat, Dt. Burdwan.—*Complainants*.

#### Vs.

The Management of Mandalpore Colliery, namely Beriwalla & Co. Ltd., 167, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, 7.—*Opposite Party*.

#### APPEARANCES

Shri R. N. Chatterjee, Assistant Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sabha, P.O. Jamuriahat, Dt. Burdwan.—*For the complainants*.

Shri S. N. Mullick, Hon. Secretary, I.M.F. Raniganj Coalfield Committee, Shankarpur House, P.O. Ukhra, Dt. Burdwan.—*For the Opposite Party*.

#### AWARD

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

2. This complaint is filed by 400 workmen of the Mandalpore colliery, alleging that during the pendency of Reference No. 6 of 1952, the management of the colliery

wrongfully discharged the workmen without the permission of the Tribunal from 10th June 1952, and thereby committed a breach of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The complainants therefore prayed that they should be paid their wages, bonus and other emoluments for the period for which the colliery was closed from 10th June 1952 to 15th December 1952.

3. The opposite party filed a reply contending *inter alia* that they had no connection with the management of the Mandalpore Colliery and was unnecessarily made a party.

4. At the hearing before me, an application was given on behalf of the complainants for permission to withdraw the complaint because they had made a mistake in naming the opposite party. The opposite party was shown in the complaint as "management of Mandalpore Colliery namely Beriwal & Co. Ltd., P.O. Nundi, Dist. Burdwan". Notice was issued to this address but was not served and the complainants were called upon to furnish the correct address of the opposite party and thereupon they sent a letter mentioning the address of the opposite party as "Beriwal & Co., 167, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. 7". Notice was accordingly issued to this address and thereupon Beriwal & Co. appeared and contended *inter alia* that it had no concern with the management of the Mandalpore Colliery.

5. It appears that Messrs. Beriwal & Co. were Managing Agents of the Mandalpore Colliery at the relevant time, that is, when the colliery was closed between June 1952 and December 1952. Subsequently however, they ceased to be the Managing Agents. It was admitted that at the time when the present complaint was filed, Messrs. Beriwal & Co. were not the Managing Agents of the opposite party. Still the complainants have implicated Beriwal & Co. as opposite party in the present case.

6. Now, there can be no doubt that Messrs. Beriwal & Co., could not be said to be the employers so far as the complainants were concerned. The employers were the proprietors of the colliery of which Messrs. Beriwal & Co. were merely agents. The complaint should really have been filed against the proprietors of the Mandalpore colliery who were the employers. This has not been done and the complaint is therefore likely to fail on a technical ground.

7. In the circumstances stated above, I allow the complainants to withdraw the present complaint and pass my award accordingly.

The 15th December 1954.

(Sd.) L. P. DAVE, *Chairman*,  
Central Government's Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

[No. LR-2(365)/II.]

**S.R.O. 34.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Daroga Bhuiya and four others, workmen of the Jagta Colliery of Jogta Coal Co., Ltd.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA.

APPLICATION No. 19 of 1954 (UNDER SECTION 33A)

In the matter of an application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman*.  
Shri H. R. Batheja—*Member*.  
Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member*.

PARTIES

(1) Daroga Bhuiya,  
(2) Basdeo Bhuiya,  
(3) Gopal Bhuiya,  
(4) Pariag Bhuiya,  
(5) Chehatis Dusad —*Applicants*.

Vs.

Manager, Jogta (11 Seam), Colliery of Jogta Coal Co. Ltd., P. S. Jogta,  
P.O. Sijua, Dt. Manbhum—*Opposite Party*.

## APPEARANCES

Shri S. Vir Raghav Acharior, General Secretary, Hindusthan Khan Mazdoor Sangh, Head Office Khas Kirkend, P.O. Kusunda, Dt. Manbhum—  
*For Applicants.*

Shri P. R. Mukherjee, Advocate—*For Opposite Party.*

## AWARD

*Dated the 24th November, 1954*

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by Daroga Bhuiya and four others against their employers, Jogta (11 Seam), Colliery of Jogta Coal Co., Ltd. and it is alleged that the services of the applicants were terminated during the pendency of the proceedings before the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) resulting contravention of Section 33. The discharge of the applicants is alleged to be on false and flimsy grounds and based on perverse finding.

2. The Opposite Party in reply stated that the applicants were amongst others temporary piece-rated Miners for a specified period only. The applicants Durga Bhuiya and Gopal Bhuiya were appointed from 5th January 1954 to 20th February 1954 and from 4th January 1954 to 17th February 1954 respectively, which dates were subsequently extended to 4th June 1954. Applicant Basdeo Bhuiya, Pariag Bhuiya and Chahatis Dusad were appointed on 21st December 1953, 5th January 1954 and 25th March 1954 respectively for the period upto 4th June 1954. For this purpose, copies of appointment letters were filed and the originals were shown to the Tribunal.

3. The Manager, Shri Nalini Kanto Roy, appeared as a witness on behalf of the Company and proved the documents. In his cross-examination he stated that this procedure had been followed by the Company for a considerable period of time. In the case of all temporary workers appointed for a specified period of time, they were given such appointment letters. The workmen concerned used to fix thumb impression on the letters of appointment in the presence of a clerk deputed for the purpose.

4. The representative of the applicants was not in a position to deny the statements made by the Manager of the Company, but alleged that the procedure seemed extraordinary. But he was unable to explain as to why he thought that the procedure was extraordinary. It seems that the Company in order to avoid disputes at a later date issued such letters of appointment to the temporary workmen so that they do not have to undergo unnecessary trouble of fighting in Labour Courts.

5. Under the circumstances, we hold that the services of the workmen have automatically lapsed on their completion of their terms for which they were appointed and there is no contravention of Section 33 of the Act.

We, therefore, pass our award accordingly.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) H. R. BATHEJA, *Member.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

[No. LR.2(107)/54.]

**S.R.O. 35.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal, (Colliery Disputes) in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri R. K. Dubey, a workman of the North Chrimiri Colliery.

## ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION NO. 1 OF 1954

In the matter of an application under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

## PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar.—*Chairman.*

Prof. H. R. Batheja.—*Member.*

Shri S. P. Chopra.—*Member.*

## PARTIES

Shri R. K. Dubey, Weighbridge Clerk, North Chirimiri Colliery, P.O. Chirimiri, Dist. Surguja, M.P.—*Complainant*.

*Vs.*

The North Chirimiri Colliery, P.O. Chirimiri, Dist. Surguja, M.P.—*Opposite Party*.

## APPEARANCES

Shri R. K. Dubey in person.—*For the Complainant*.

Shri D. L. Sarma, Manager, North Chirimiri Colliery.—*For the Opp. Party*.

## AWARD

*Dated the 7th December, 1954*

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(2) The case of the applicant is that he was a workman under the Opposite Party and that during the pendency of the Reference before the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), the Opposite Party, in contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, dismissed the applicant on 23rd March, 1954, refusing him work etc. The applicant was summarily dismissed for alleged habitual absence without leave.

(3) The Opposite Party in reply stated that the applicant was not a workman under the Opposite Party but he was a private Weighbridge Clerk. Further it was stated that the notice of 23rd March, 1954 did not amount to a clear contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The dismissal of R. K. Dubey according to the Opposite Party was justified and necessary to maintain discipline in their organisation. If, however, they had contravened any section of the Industrial Disputes Act in the process, condonation of the default was requested for.

(4) The history of the dispute may be recapitulated. R. K. Dubey was employed with Chirimiri Colliery as a Weighbridge Clerk in May, 1946. In June, 1948 he was dismissed. At the request of R. K. Dubey the case was taken up by the Government of India and was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in Reference No. 5 of 1950. This Reference resulted in a compromise whereby North Chirimiri Colliery agreed on 20th January 1951 to re-employ him within three months from the date of the publication of the Award. It was further agreed that in the event of his not being re-employed within the said three months, he was to be entitled to salary from the end of three months of the publication of the Award. Thereafter some disputes arose in regard to the place of employment of the workman. The Company wanted to transfer him to another allied colliery, while R. K. Dubey insisted on seeking re-employment in the same colliery. This dispute resulted in the prosecution of the Managing Director of the Firm and the Agent of the Colliery on account of the Company not having abided by the Award. The applicant was then re-employed in the same colliery on the 19th December, 1953. But his claim for salary for the period between the date of employment and the date for re-employment in terms of the Award given by the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in Reference No. 5 of 1950 was not settled and is still pending.

(5) During the period of employment of R. K. Dubey between the 19th December, 1953 and 23rd March, 1954, when he was dismissed, the applicant is alleged to have committed the following defaults:—

- (a) On the 16th February, 1954 the applicant absented from his work without permission.
- (b) On the 19th February, 1954 the Opposite Party served the applicant with charge-sheet asking him to explain why he absented himself on the 16th February, 1954 without permission. The applicant did not submit any reply thereto.
- (c) On the 15th March, 1954 the Opposite Party again served the applicant with a charge-sheet asking him to explain why he absented himself without permission on the 13th March, 1954.
- (d) The applicant remained absent from the 16th March, 1954 until the 20th March, 1954 without permission.
- (e) The applicant was also warned for inefficiency in his work by the letter of the Opposite Party, dated 20th February, 1954 and was also suspended for three days from 8th March, 1954 to 10th March, 1954 as the applicant failed to observe the instructions contained in

the letters of the Opposite Party, dated the 14th February, 1954 and 22nd February, 1954.

(6) In view of the above, the Management on the 23rd March, 1954 dismissed R. K. Dubey, *vide* their letter No. NC/AG-ID/1/549.

(7) The parties were heard at length and the applicant was asked to explain the reasons for his absence on the different dates mentioned by the Opposite Party and he was also asked to explain the reasons for the alleged defaults made by him. R. K. Dubey's explanation does not seem to be satisfactory. Amongst other things he alleged that the Opposite Party, in view of the past history of the case, started with a prejudice against him from the very date of his re-employment in the Company, particularly as he was a great union worker and because of the previous litigation between the parties.

(8) From the records and the explanations given by the parties, it seems to us that while on the one hand the employers treated R. K. Dubey with a certain amount of suspicion right from the date of his re-employment on 19th December, 1953, on the other hand R. K. Dubey went out of his way to commit offences which he could have easily avoided. The explanation of Dubey that on 16th February, 1954 he absented himself as he had to attend the District Advisory Committee on that date and for which date he had asked another co-worker to work for him or that on the 19th February, 1954 he had to attend some other Committee, on the 13th March, 1954 he was organising a strike but that he did also work for part of the time, or that for his absence and that from the 16th March, 1954 he had applied for leave for 4 days is hardly convincing. These explanations seem satisfactory. Such a state of affairs cannot be conducive to discipline in any organisation. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the employers started having a knife into R. K. Dubey right from the beginning of his re-employment. It seems warnings to him started from almost the date of his re-employment and he was charge-sheeted quite a few times.

(9) It is evident that the employer and the employee did not like each other and that they could not get on together any more. The management has been only too anxious to place Dubey in the wrong every time an opportunity occurred. The lack of harmony had reached such a stage as to make the workman say in his letter, dated 21st March, 1954 "regarding your 2nd Para. I beg to state that you have got every right to dismiss me if at all you have decided to do so. But I feel sorry that inspite of my several request and representation you did not speak a single word as to why you are not making payment of my wages, etc., as per terms of the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in Reference No. 5 of 1950." This shows that the workman was not so much worried about his continuance in service as he was about the recovery of the dues under the Award of the Dhanbad Tribunal. It cannot be denied that Dubey himself gave too many opportunities to the Management, which was no doubt anxious to get rid of him, to justifiably find fault with him. But the final act of "dismissal" on the 23rd March, 1954 was done in a hurry. The charge in the letter of the 23rd March, 1954 is that Dubey absented himself from 16th March 1954 to 20th March 1954 without previous permission having been obtained. It had to be clubbed with a series of Dubey's past misdeemeanours. The Management cannot claim to be ignorant of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, having been prosecuted and fined for breach of the Award of the Dhanbad Tribunal. It was all the more the reason why it was necessary for the Management not to rush through the dismissal. The fact that Dubey has now no defence before us would not condone the gross betrayal of lack of *bona fides* on the part of the Management, which did not choose to obtain the permission of the Tribunal. Therefore, while we dismiss the complaint of Dubey we take a serious view of the legal dismissal effected by the Management. We are satisfied that Dubey should be amply compensated. In the result we pass our Award dismissing the complaint, but we direct the Management to pay him the salary and allowances that he would have earned between the date of his illegal dismissal and the date of the publication of this Award.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*.

(Sd.) H. R. BATHEJA, *Member*.

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member*.

[No. LR-2(107)/54-I.]

**S.R.O 36.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Sk. Yakub, a workman of the Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., in the Rawanara Colliery.

## ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 32 OF 1954

In the matter of an application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

## PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar.—*Chairman.*Prof. H. R. Batheja.—*Member.*Shri S. P. Chopra.—*Member.*

## PARTIES

Sk. Yakub.—*Applicant.*

Vs.

Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd.—*Opposite Party.*

## APPEARANCES

Shri O. P. Mehta, President, M. P. Mines Technical Workers and Staff Union.—*For the Applicant.*Shri S. S. Sharma, Auditor, Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.—*For the Opposite Party.*

## AWARD

*Dated the 7th day of December, 1954*

This is an application under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act by one Sheikh Yakub, Coal Cutting Machine Driver, who was working in the Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd., in the Rawanara Colliery. The allegations are (1) that the complainant received reduced wages for the week ending 24th April 1954 and (2) that his services were terminated without notice. In regard to the latter charge the complainant mentioned that the dismissal offends Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

2. In reply to the allegations of opposite party the company have replied only in respect of the latter charge while in regard to the former they have said nothing. Regarding the latter, it has been alleged that the applicant (Sheikh Yakub) had been warned more than once. Finally when he was charge-sheeted on the 8th May 1954, a regular enquiry was held and on his having been found guilty he was dismissed.

3. The Company further pointed out that the application was defective as the workman aggrieved had not signed the complaint. It was also stated that Shri O. P. Mehta, President of the M. P. Mines Technical Workers and Staff Union, was not competent to appear for the workmen. The records, however, show that Shri O. P. Mehta has been duly authorised by the applicant to sign the application and is an officer of a union. There is, therefore, no substance in this point.

4. On the merits of the case the first charge was taken up along with a similar charge in another application (Application No. 31 of 1954) but this part of the complaint was not pursued by the representative of the applicant particularly in view of the fact that the main charge was the second one because of which the workman had been dismissed. The applicant has not denied any of the statements made by the Opposite Party. In fact in his letter addressed to the Manager of the Company dated 7th June 1954, he admitted the charges framed against him but had asked for being forgiven. When questioned on this, Shri O. P. Mehta wanted to call the applicant to give evidence. The case was having been adjourned for the purpose on the later date, when Shri Mehta stated that he had nothing further to add to what he had already stated in the documents filed. It is true that section 33 has been contravened and the application under section 33A was maintainable. On the merits of the case, we hold that the dismissal of Sheikh Yakub, Coal Cutting machine Driver, by the Rawanara Colliery of Amalgamated Coal Fields Ltd., was justified.

\*We pass an award accordingly.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*(Sd.) H. R. BATHEJA, *Member.*(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

[No. LR2(107)/54-II.]

New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954

**S.R.O. 37.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Messrs. Chisla Wilson, Gulsar, Shyamadas, Sheoprasad and 300 others, workmen of the Umaria Colliery.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

APPLICATION No. 28 OF 1954

In the matter of an application U/s 33A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Prof. H. R. Batheja—*Member.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

PARTIES

1. Chisla Wilson & 300 Miners of Umaria Colliery,
2. Gulsar, Coal Cutting Machine Driver, Umaria Colliery,
3. Shyamadas & Sheoprasad, Fitters, Umaria Colliery—*Complainants.*

Vs.

Rewa Coalfields Ltd., 4, Bankshal Street, Calcutta—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

Shri O. P. Mehta, President, M.P. Mines Technical Workers & Staff Union, Chandameta, P.O. Parasia, Dist. Chhindwara—*For the Complainants.*

Shri S. S. Sharma, Auditor of Rewa Coalfields Ltd.—*For the Opposite Party.*

AWARD

*Dated the 8th day of December, 1954*

This is a complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. Chisla Wilson & 300 miners were employed in Umaria Colliery before Colliery Disputes were referred to the Tribunal and that on 10th April 1954 they were served with notice terminating their services and further that they were old workers on permanent job.

3. That Gulsar, Coal Cutting Machine Driver, was employed in Umaria Colliery and that on 10th April 1954 he was served with a notice reverting him from C.C.M. Driver to C.C.M. Mazdoor resulting in a wage cut.

4. That Shyamadas & Sheoprasad, who had been employed for the Rewa Coalfields had been transferred to Pench Valley Coalfields more than 200 miles from their homes. Further that the two fields being governed by two different Awards, the workers suffered a wage cut of Rs. 2 a day.

In reply the Opposite Party, apart from raising legal objections, has stated as below:—

The miners of Umaria Colliery had been temporarily employed in a second shift according to an agreement with the I.N.T.U.C. Union. On or about November, 1953 the demand for coal increased and second shift for raising coal was started. For this purpose an agreement was arrived at between the Rewa Coalfields Ltd. and the workmen represented by I.N.T.U.C. Union. In the same agreement it was stated that if the demand for coal dropped below certain figure the second shift would be abolished and the services of the workmen engaged under the said agreement would be terminated on their receiving a fortnight's notice. In April, 1954 it is alleged that the necessity for running the second shift ceased and another agreement was, therefore, entered into between Rewa Coalfields and its workmen represented by the I.N.T.U.C. Union whereby it was agreed that the mining be reverted to the original single shift with effect from 24th April 1954 and the services of the workers who were temporarily employed on or after 21st November 1953 for the second shift be terminated with effect from the date of reversion to single shift, and that they be served with two weeks' notice on 10th April 1954 so as to complete the notice period to 25th April

1954. This resulted in the termination of the services of 300 miners in this application.

*Re. Chisla Wilson*

It is stated by the Company that he was an apprentice employed on or after 22nd February 1954 and was attached to the temporary second shift of the Company. In view of his not coming up to the Company's expectations his services were terminated with the decline in the Company's business. It is also alleged that an apprentice is not deemed to be a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act.

*Re. Gulsar—Coal Cutting Machine Driver*

It is alleged that he held a substantive post of Coal Cutting Machine Mazdoor in shift No. 1 of the Colliery. On the starting of the second shift he along with some others received a temporary promotion at higher wages for working in the second shift. On the termination of the second shift the workmen concerned were asked to revert to their permanent post.

*Re. Shyamadas & Sheoprasad*

The Company alleges that as the matter has been referred under the payment of Wages Act to the Authority under that Act, at the instance of these two workmen, the Tribunal should not adjudicate on this complaint.

5. Before we proceed further we would like to deal with the legal objections that have been raised by the Company. The objections are as follows:—

- (a) That the application under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act is not maintainable in law as the application does not disclose any contravention of Section 33.
- (b) That application is defective in that it has not been made or filed by the aggrieved workmen.
- (c) That Shri O. P. Mehta is not competent to make the present application.

6. As for the first objection, our finding would depend on how far the complainants are in a position to prove their allegations. We shall, therefore, be dealing with this objection at the appropriate place when we should be dealing with the merits of the individual complaints.

7. As for objections (b) and (c), the letter of authority filed by Shri O. P. Mehta clearly authorised him to sign and file the complaint. He, being an officer of the Union, is entitled to represent the workmen. The objections are, therefore, over-ruled.

*Re. 300 Miners of Umaria Colliery*

Shri O. P. Mehta tried to argue that the workmen concerned were permanent and not temporary. For this purpose he gave instances of Labra Dhima's pension claim, who, he stated, had been in the employment of the Company much earlier than November 1953. On being questioned whether or not the workmen concerned were in employment of the Company in September or October, 1953 he stated that they were not. It was then argued that whether the workmen concerned had been in employment at any date earlier than November, 1953 or not, the fact of the matter was that these workmen had been employed in November 1953 and that they were not in the employment of the Company for some period immediately prior to that date. It is also admitted that I.N.T.U.C. Union of Rewa Coalfields did enter into an agreement with Rewa Coalfields Ltd. The terms of that agreement are not challenged. Shri O. P. Mehta tried to challenge the authority of the persons concerned in respect of the said agreement but that in the present context is irrelevant. The fact of the matter is that these workmen were employed on or about the 22nd November 1953 by the Company specifically on the basis of the particular agreement. Having been employed on the basis of the November, 1953 agreement on the terms contained therein, it is natural, therefore, that it should apply automatically to every workman that was employed on that basis on or after the 21st November, 1953 for working in the second shift. At the time of the termination of the services the second agreement was entered upon. This second agreement, according to Shri O. P. Mehta, was again without authority. The I.N.T.U.C., according to him, did not represent these 300 workmen. But this agreement does not help the complainants. The second agreement is only an amplification of the first agreement conferring on those temporary



workmen the right to earn bonus also. If even under the terms of the first agreement the management could terminate the services of those workmen, nothing would turn on the second agreement, which does not in any way alter the scope of the first agreement, except to clarify the position regarding the second shift and to confer the benefit of bonus on the workmen. Shri O. P. Mehta does not question the *bona fides* of the Company in closing the second shift. Even otherwise we are satisfied that the Company was justified in closing the second shift as the off-take of their out-put had fallen considerably and to an extent which justified the closure of the second shift. This is, therefore, a simple case where the workmen were employed only for the duration of the second shift, on the closure of which their services stood automatically terminated. This is not a case of discharge or dismissal or change of conditions of services contemplated by Section 33 of the Act. We are of opinion that there has been no contravention of the section 33 and the complaint of these miners, therefore, fail.

Re. Chisla Wilson

Chisla Wilson was an apprentice in the employ of the Company for training for 4 years on or after 22nd February 1954. He was attached to the second shift. When the second shift was closed his services were terminated by the Company. There was no substance in the contention of the Company that an apprentice was not a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The definition certainly includes an apprentice and in terminating his services without the permission of the Tribunal, the Company has contravened the provisions of Section 33. We, therefore, direct that Chisla Wilson should be re-employed with immediate effect and he should be paid all his allowances for the period that he has been out of employment.

Re. Gulsar, Coal Cutting Machine Mazdoor

This workman is a coal cutting Machine Mazdoor, who, for the period of the duration of the second shift, was promoted as Machine Driver. When the second shift was closed he reverted back to his permanent post. We do not, therefore, see how Section 33 could be said to have been contravened in this case. The complaint of this workman also fails.

Re. Shyamadas & Sheoprasad

These two workmen were transferred to a place 200 miles away. The workmen have challenged this order of transfer. There was some discussion whether the Tribunal could proceed with this complaint when the Authority under Payment of Wages Act was also dealing with a matter relating to these workmen. It is admitted by the complainant that this reference is regarding a different matter. We do not think there is any legal bar to this Tribunal proceeding with this complaint. No evidence of reduction in wages has been led. In fact, Shri Mehta admitted that the emoluments of the workmen continued to be the same. He was also not able to show that under the terms of their appointment these workmen could not be transferred to any other colliery under the same management. In short, except for the inconvenience caused by the transfer to a colliery 200 miles away, no prejudice can be said to have been caused to these two workmen. The Tribunal would not interfere in cases relating to transfer which the Company is entitled to do, as stated by the Company under the standing order unless the transfer is made with *mala fide* motive. We are satisfied that no *mala fide* motive has been proved and that the complaint of these two workmen should fail.

In the result we pass an Award as follows:—

- (a) the complaint of 300 workmen of Umaria Colliery is dismissed.
- (b) the complaints of Gulsar, Shyamadas and Sheoprasad are also dismissed.
- (c) the Company is directed to re-employ Chisla Wilson with immediate effect and also pay him the allowances whatever they are for the period that he has been out of employment.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, Chairman.

(Sd.) H. R. BATHIJA, Member.

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, Member.

## SCHEDULE 'A'

## Names of Complainants

1. J. N. Burman	69. Bhuksa
2. Mukherjee	70. Sukla
3. Jageswra	70A. Sukhanja
4. Bisram	71. Lutta
5. Maikoo	72. Sarjoo
6. Gayadin	73. Jalpata
7. Bhakroo	74. Punava
8. Salka	75. Aghario
9. Badhwa	76. Tirra
10. Suleman	77. Barwa
11. Shankaria	78. Ghisla
12. Mulva	79. Chaili Puchola
13. Jang Bahadur Singh	79A. Bailnath
14. Sukhia	80. Ghisla Gokala
15. Dassagi	81. Bhiku
16. Dhanoo	82. Sahgoo
17. Sukhsen	83. Punna
18. Bhondva	84. Mangal
19. Besaria	85. Harilal
20. Chaita	86. Ramsingh
21. Raghuveer	87. Barwa Lakhu
22. Jaikaran	88. Jagsusa
23. Pakva	89. Badloo
24. Besasar	90. Nazir Mohedd
25. Mahadeo	91. Pachanja
26. Ankaria	92. Babuli
27. Charka	93. Girdhar
28. Chandu	94. Babulal
29. Mahadeo	95. Gora
30. Kumranja	96. Beeram
31. Kaslo	97. Durjan
32. Sukhiya	98. Ponabwa
33. Rajaram	99. Bharat
34. Sembhoo	100. Bhagola
35. Unja	101. Gopali
36. Tijwa	102. Mawasbi
37. Besasar Kol	103. Jharikori
38. Kodoo	104. Lakhwa
39. Theganja	105. Bulloo
40. Sonanja	106. Barwa Dashrat
41. Bhoora	107. Budhwa Kol
42. Pooran Kol	108. Bisram
43. Samuha	109. Bhaijulal
44. Darbaria	110. Mohan
45. Dazaria	111. Faguwa
46. Lamva	112. Jangilal
47. Jangalia	113. Athanya
48. Maikoo	114. Ganpat
49. Ram Varasha	115. Bulla
50. Bhadda	116. Jagua
51. Garinoo	117. Bharosa
52. Gannoo	118. Jiwan
53. Lalla	119. Pinda
54. Tilla	120. Pitanya
55. Bisran	121. Lalla Charku
56. Mithwa	122. Sitaram
57. Ganesha	123. Tahbal
58. Narbad	124. Bisnoo Kol
59. Jaklakia	125. Bisarti
60. Ramlal	126. Laxmar
61. Bala	127. Parasadraj
62. Poswa	128. Komraji Hazari
63. Husnoo	129. Pachanya
64. Lushviroo	130. Manshoo
65. Bondha	131. Bisram Pesva
66. Dharwa	132. Panna
67. Barwa	133. Bare
68. Tisra	134. Sarman

135. Bisnu  
 136. Bhagwabram  
 137. Chotelal  
 138. Ramdasia  
 139. Sukhwa  
 140. Faguwa Kol  
 141. Sunnys Kol  
 142. Bhadwa Jharwa  
 143. Rethwa  
 144. Dhonda  
 145. Slama  
 145A. Akali  
 146. Babagal  
 147. Maikoo Karamlal  
 148. Millan  
 149. Sukhnoo  
 150. Uderam  
 151. Sukroo  
 152. Jagala  
 153. Babili  
 154. Domari  
 155. Budwa Bazaru  
 156. Panchi  
 157. Ramprasad  
 158. Laltoo Kol  
 159. Mathanja  
 160. Balkharia  
 161. Nazari  
 162. Jalkaran  
 163. Tella  
 164. Budhwa Jagulia  
 165. Kollanja  
 166. Sukru  
 167. Lachhman  
 168. Bhagola  
 169. Sathaiya  
 170. Athaiya  
 171. Ganpat  
 172. Bhagowtna  
 173. Bana  
 174. Jhurwa  
 175. Jangalia  
 176. Bhadwa Sheodew  
 177. Jugua  
 178. Sonaya  
 179. Gulab  
 180. Sovaiza Khaddi  
 181. Daddi  
 182. Jarua  
 183. Ramdasia Rakhia  
 184. Charka Tilla  
 185. Bhadwa Dasrat  
 186. Bhakra  
 187. Nazirali  
 188. Ghisla Sukhdeo  
 189. Chunna  
 190. Punna Pardoo  
 191. Sukhrua Jharoo  
 192. Agham  
 193. Kalwa  
 194. Jogeshwar Nadhi  
 195. Baijnath  
 196. Charla Pilai  
 197. Mohan Samno  
 198. Sambhoo Garsha  
 199. Budhwa Baisakloo  
 200. Bharat  
 201. Bazaria  
 202. Kumarje  
 203. Parsad Titto  
 204. Jindya  
 205. Labra

206. Panchi Dhuia  
 207. Balkhens  
 208. Hazari Kolar  
 209. Sambru Penkhi  
 210. Rajaram Ranchasu  
 211. Karla Harilal  
 212. Kimraj Buldi  
 213. Mahoco Bai  
 214. Chandu  
 215. Charka Kol  
 216. Ankarea Sarman  
 217. Mahadeo Moha Kol  
 218. Pakwa Chhaga  
 219. Pachola  
 220. Raghubir  
 221. Baseria Milla  
 222. Sukhsen Gokula  
 223. Bhondwa Sheddatta  
 224. Tijwa Banta  
 225. Bessaru Kol  
 226. Unja Bharosa  
 227. Dhurwa Sakadeo  
 228. Lashcoo  
 229. Husnoo Radas  
 230. Puswa Hanwa  
 231. Bala Mangalia  
 232. Gulab Bazaria  
 233. Sandza  
 234. Lakhia Thanir  
 235. Narbad Kol  
 236. Ganesha Kol  
 237. Methan Ahir  
 238. Bisram Chhota  
 239. Tilla Permoa  
 240. Lalagulabi  
 241. Gannu Sukhwa  
 242. Ganna Kol  
 243. Bhadda Bhondu  
 244. Bali  
 245. Jangalia Budhwa  
 246. Lorma Sheonada  
 247. Bazurii Sheonada  
 248. Darbaria Sheonadan  
 249. Samuha Mandi  
 250. Punwa Kol  
 251. Bhoora Ahir  
 252. Sanaja Kadila  
 253. Kaddo Gahla  
 254. Budha Bha Kol  
 255. Bama Labra  
 256. Jalpatin Chalis  
 257. Sukla Bada  
 258. Bondwa Bharah  
 259. Sukiza Jhura  
 260. Kuija Bharosa  
 261. Soanja  
 262. Bhukra  
 263. Thegarja  
 264. Jangalia Budhwa  
 265. Mangal Kol  
 266. Sahgoo  
 267. Bhiku  
 268. Baijnath Kol  
 269. Chaita Pachola  
 270. Ghisla Sahaiya  
 271. Tirra Kachi  
 272. Bullu Ananta Kol  
 273. Lakhna Sahdeo  
 274. Jhari Kori  
 275. Maweshi Ahir  
 276. Bharat Babulal  
 277. Punwa Haraija  
 278. Durjan Madi

279. Gopali Sukhea  
 280. Gora  
 281. Bisran  
 282. Manslu Jaiaram  
 283. Fagwa Bahra  
 284. Budhwa Jevan Coalin  
 285. Moher Samnu  
 286. Bhazulal Kol  
 287. Bhukra Fatoli  
 288. Bhajola Jhadu  
 289. Tijioa Bhuli

290. Pusva Hanoa  
 291. Sahagoo  
 292. Pachaiya Ratia  
 293. Badloo Kol  
 294. Baboli Charka  
 295. Bhiku  
 296. Aghanli  
 297. Udhiran  
 298. Charka Kol  
 299. Bikram  
 300. Goralall

[No. LR-2(107)/54.]

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 38.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Ram Prosad, a workman of the East Indian Coal Co., Ltd., South Bulliaree/Kendwadih Colliery P.O. Kusunda Dist. Manbhum (Bihar).

#### ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES), CALCUTTA

In the matter of Application No. 10 of 1954 under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

##### PARTIES

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri H. R. Batheja—*Member.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

##### PARTIES

Shri Ram Prosad—*Applicant.*

*Vs.*

The East India Coal Co. Ltd.—*Opposite Party.*

##### AND

2. In the matter of Application No. 350 of 1954 under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

##### PRESENT

The East India Coal Co. Ltd.—*Applicant.*

*Vs.*

Shri Ram Prosad—*Opposite Party.*

##### APPEARANCES

*For the Company*—Shri K. B. Basu, Bar-at-Law, Assisted by Shri S. C. Sen, Advocate & Shri N. K. Raha of Orr Dignam & Co., Solicitors.

*For the Workman*—Shri D. L. Sen Gupta, Advocate.

##### DECISION

*Dated the 13th day of December 1954*

These are connected applications. Application No. 10 of 1954 is a complaint under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by the workman against the Company, while Application No. 350 of 1954 is an application under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) by the East Indian Coal Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the Company) against the workman. By consent of the parties the applications were taken up together. The complainant in Application No. 10 of 1954 further agreed that he would not press his complaint should a *prima facie* case be made out in Application No. 350 of 1954. We, therefore, proceed with the hearing of Application No. 350 of 1954.

2. The Company's case is that the Opposite Party was an Attendance Clerk and his duties amongst others were to keep a correct record of the number of

persons going down and returning from underground during his duty hours. It was also his responsibility not to absent himself without obtaining previous permission from the Manager or without having been relieved by any other Attendance Clerk. On the night of 22nd May 1953 at about 12 midnight the opposite party was not found on duty and the attendance office was locked up during his duty hours, which was from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. This was detected by two officers of the Company during inspection. Thereupon on 23rd May 1953 he was charge-sheeted. The charge was as follows:

"You are hereby asked to show cause in writing on the reply from attached to this why disciplinary action should not be taken against you for the following misconduct:

On 22nd May 1953 in the night shift you were not found on duty and left the office locked up, which was detected by Messrs. Maulik and Mukherjee on an inspection. This is considered as misconduct under sub-clause 18 of clause 27 of the Standing Orders."

3. The opposite party submitted an explanation on 25th May 1953 and admitted the fact to be true and stated that he was managing the work in the pit at the risk of his life. Nokhai Sirdar and others were after his life and at the dead of the night there was no one to save him as the few that remained were all men of Nokhai Sirdar. He also stated that in the circumstances he wanted to be transferred to some other pit. He further stated that as the pit was managed by two Attendance Clerks, they were to work more than the usual shift hours.

4. The Company considered the explanation to be baseless and on 3rd June 1953 informed the opposite party that pending permission of the Tribunal for dismissal he was put on leave with pay.

5. As an industrial dispute was pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, the Company made an application there, under section 33 of the Act, for such permission, but the Award in the reference having been made the application became infructuous and no order could be made. The Company thereupon made another application on 7th November 1953 before the same Tribunal because another adjudication proceeding happened to be pending before it in which the parties were concerned and the application met with the same fate. In the meantime the Reference before this Tribunal was made in view of the long delay in obtaining permission for dismissal, the Company has made this application asking for permission to discharge on payment of retrenchment compensation.

6. In the application the opposite party has been charged with misconduct under clauses 27(6), 27(18), 27(19) of the certified Standing Order and breach of the regulations under the Indian Mines Act, the relevant portions of which are as follows:

"An employee may be suspended, fined or dismissed without notice or any compensation in lieu of notice if he is found to be guilty of misconduct provided that suspension without pay, whether as a punishment or pending an enquiry, shall not exceed ten days. The following shall denote misconduct:

(6) habitual negligence or neglect of work.

\* \* \* \* \*

(18) leaving work without permission.

(19) any breach of the Indian Mines Act, or any other Act, or of any rules or bye-laws thereunder, or of Standing Orders.

The Indian Coal Mines Regulations under clause 144 provide:

No person who has been appointed by the Manager in writing for a specific duty shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is subordinate, and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by another person appointed as aforesaid."

7. In the Written Statement filed in answer, the opposite party did not dispute the correctness of the allegations of the Company that he was not found on duty during his duty hours, which was from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. and that he left his work without permission of the management and without making necessary arrangements for relieving himself during his absence, as was required. The only defence of the opposite party was that the action of the Company was actuated

by ulterior motives for getting rid of him on account of his trade union activities as Secretary of the Union.

8. On the admission of the opposite party, as contained in his explanation that the facts stated in the charge-sheet are true and by reason of the absence of any denial in the Written Statement of the allegations made by the Company, it would be entitled to what is known in Civil Law "judgment on admission". We shall, however, say here that in the circumstances it would be only proper for the Tribunal to say that the charges had been duly proved and the opposite party was guilty of misconduct as contemplated in the clause of the Standing Orders mentioned above.

9. At the hearing of the application, however, the learned advocate for the opposite party in his opening, answering the Applicant's case, made a new case that his client was not guilty of misconduct as he was not required to be at the post at the time mentioned. The Opposite Party gave evidence and amplified the case made by giving particulars that his duty hours at night were from 8-30 P.M. to 5-30 A.M. with a gap between 12 midnight and 1-30 A.M. allowed by the Company for taking food, etc. It should be noted that this case was not made by the Opposite Party at any stage of the proceedings till the last moment and it was only natural that the Company was taken by surprise and could not produce documents or any other witnesses to contradict the statement, for which time was asked for but we refused to grant it. Shri P. K. Majumdar, Office Manager of the Company, was examined on behalf of the Company, who contradicted the said statement and affirmed that the duty hours of the Opposite Party were from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. and without any gap as stated by him.

10. We are, therefore, required to consider all the facts including the statements made by the two witnesses examined before us to find out whether a *prima facie* case has been made out by the Company against the Opposite Party. We have no doubt that it has been. We have come to the conclusion that the new case made is a concocted one. We do not believe the testimony of the Opposite Party when he mentioned about his duty hours and about the gap between 12 midnight and 1-30 A.M. This case, if true, would put the Company at once out of Court and it is inconceivable that the Opposite Party, who is the Secretary of the Union, and who was thought competent enough (as it appears from paragraph 8 of his written Statement) to represent cases of workmen on behalf of the Union should not have made that case in his explanation to the charge-sheet or in the Written Statement. That being so, the evidence of the Opposite Party does not alter the position and we are of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the Company against the Opposite Party.

11. The next point we have to consider is whether the action of the Company is actuated by an improper motive, as has been alleged by the Opposite Party. No particulars have been given in the Written Statement nor in his evidence about his activities as an officer of the Union, which made him incur the displeasure of the Company or made him the target of attack, excepting what has been stated in the Written Statement that he was appointed by the General Secretary of the East India Coal Co. Workers' Union to represent the case of workmen of Jealgora and Bararee collieries on behalf of the Union and that the company wants to 'placate' the other Union, viz. I.N.T.U.C. It is impossible to take the view that merely for a reason of this nature an employee would incur the displeasure or that for placating the other Union he, who is the Secretary of a recognised Union, would be made the target of attack.

12. The learned advocate Shri Sen Gupta contended that the nature of punishment by way of dismissal is proof of the *mala fides* of the Company. It may be mentioned that under the Standing Order for the misconduct, which has been proved, the Company is entitled to dismiss the Opposite Party at once. The nature of punishment is entirely a management function and if the Company took a serious view of the misconduct, particularly when it is committed by a responsible officer of the Union, it may be perfectly justified and that would not prove *mala fide*. Particularly the question of measure of punishment does not arise for consideration in an application for permission. In the absence of any proof, from which an inference even can be made of any improper motives, we hold that the action of the Company is perfectly *bona fide* and we grant the permission asked for and dismiss the Application No. 10 of 1954.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman*.

(Sd.) H. R. BATHIJA, *Member*.

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member*.

**S.R.O. 39.**—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Guhi Mistry, a workman of the East Bassuria Colliery Ltd., P.O. Kusunda, Dist. Manbhum.

THE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (COLLIERY DISPUTES)  
SITTING AT CALCUTTA

APPLICATION NO. 55 OF 1954 UNDER SECTION 33A OF THE INDUSTRIAL  
DISPUTES ACT, 1947

PRESENT

Shri J. N. Majumdar—*Chairman.*

Shri H. R. Batheja—*Member.*

Shri S. P. Chopra—*Member.*

PARTIES

Guhi Mistry—*Applicant.*

*Vs.*

Messrs. East Bassuria Colliery Co. Ltd.—*Opposite Party.*

APPEARANCES

*For the Applicant*—Guhi Mistry in person with Mr. S. K. Lahiri.

*For the Opposite Party*—Shri P. C. Chatterji, Solicitor & Advocate.

AWARD

*Dated the 24th November 1954*

This is a complaint by one Guhi Mistry under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 against his employer the East Basuria Colliery Co., Ltd. The case of the applicant, who was an Assistant Fitter, is that he was wrongly discharged from service with effect from 27th June 1954 and that the same amounted to contravention of the provisions of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

The Company in its reply statement submits that there was the need to retrench the services of some of its workmen owing to the installation of electric energy in place of steam power and that the applicant was one of those so retrenched.

It is not now disputed that the applicant was one of the 33 workmen retrenched by the Company and that the Company amicably settled the claims of all the workmen so retrenched barring the applicant. It was represented by the Company that it would have settled the claim of the applicant also had it not been for this complaint.

There is no doubt that there has been a contravention of section 33 of the Act, as the Company cannot terminate the services of the workmen even by way of retrenchment without the permission of the Tribunal during the pendency of the Reference. But then the Company is willing to pay the applicant retrenchment compensation that he would be entitled to under section 25F of the Act amounting to Rs. 612 and also to pay in addition a sum of Rs. 100, *exgratia*. We are satisfied that the offer of the Company meets the ends of justice in this case.

In the result we pass an award directing the Company to pay the applicant retrenchment compensation under section 25F of the Act amounting to Rs. 612 and also to pay in addition a sum of Rs. 100, *exgratia*, as has been agreed to by the Company.

(Sd.) J. N. MAJUMDAR, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) H. R. BATHEJA, *Member.*

(Sd.) S. P. CHOPRA, *Member.*

[No. LR-2(107)/54-I.]

**S.R.O. 40.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Industrial Disputes

(Central) Rules, 1947, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, namely:—

*Amendments*

After rule 16 of the said Rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely:—

*"16A. Description of parties in certain cases.*

Where in any proceeding before a Board, Court or Tribunal, there are numerous persons arrayed on any side, such persons shall be described as follows:

- (1) all such persons as are members of any union or association shall be described by the name of such union or association; and
- (2) all such persons as are not members of any union or association shall be described in such manner as the Board, Court or Tribunal, as the case may be, may determine.

*16B. Manner of service in the case of numerous persons as parties to a dispute:*

- (1) Where there are numerous persons as parties to any proceeding before a Board, Court or Tribunal and such persons are members of any union or association, the service of notice on the Secretary, or where there is no Secretary, on the principal officer, of the union or association shall be deemed to be service on such persons.
- (2) Where there are numerous persons as parties to any proceeding before a Board, Court or Tribunal and such persons are not members of any union or association, the Board, Court or Tribunal, as the case may be, shall, where personal service is not practicable, cause the service of any notice to be made by affixing the same to a notice Board at or near the main entrance of the establishment concerned".

[No. LR-1(13)/54.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 21st December 1954*

**S.R.O. 41.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. Mahapatra, Labour Commissioner cum Chief Inspector of Factories, Orissa, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Orissa for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme made thereunder with effect from the afternoon of the 17th September, 1954, in relation to factories engaged in a controlled industry or in an industry connected with a mine or an oilfield *vice* Shri S. Padhi.

[No. P.F. 516(34)(i).]

**S.R.O. 42.**—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952, made under sections 5 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government has appointed Shri T. Mahapatra, Labour Commissioner cum Chief Inspector of Factories, Orissa, to be the Regional Commissioner for the whole of that State with effect from the afternoon of the 17th September, 1954, to work under the general control and superintendence of the Central Commissioner *vice* Shri S. Padhi.

[No. P.F. 516(34)(ii).]

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 43.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (XLVI of 1948), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. PF.4(1)/51, dated the 20th October, 1951 the Central Government hereby appoints the following persons to be Inspectors for the purposes of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and the Hyderabad Coal Mines Bonus Scheme and directs that they shall, in relation to coal mines, exercise the powers and perform the functions of



Inspectors under the said Act in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Vindhya Pradesh, Assam and Hyderabad:—

1. Shri P. Chandra.
2. Shri S. Mukherjee.
3. Shri D. C. Gupta.
4. Shri Raviansh Kumar.
5. Shri Raj Kumar Ram.
6. Shri A. Halidar.
7. Shri B. K. Sinha.
8. Shri O. P. Sharma.
9. Shri A. B. Prasad.
10. Shri Suraj Prasad Sharma.

[No. PF.1(3)/54.]

A. NARAYANAN, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 23rd December 1954*

**S.R.O. 44.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Rules, 1949, namely:—

For items (a) and (b) of sub-clause (i) of clause (2) of rule 13 of the said Rules, the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(a) in respect of journeys by air—one and one-fourth of the standard fares each way, if a journey by air is permitted by the Central Government in the public interest;
- (b) in respect of journeys by train—one single fare of the accommodation in the highest class, other than the air conditioned accommodation, provided on the railway by which a member travels *plus* 12 pice per mile".

[No. Fac.80(5).]

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 45.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932) and in supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the Central Government hereby extends to the whole of the State of Orissa, the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Bihar and Orissa) Rules, published with the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department notification No. 241-VII/E-Com.R., dated the 23rd August 1953.

[No. PL-145/EMG(11)/I.]

**S.R.O. 46.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932 (XXII of 1932), and in supersession of previous notifications on the subject, the Central Government hereby invests the Civil Surgeons mentioned in the Schedule with the powers of the Controller under sub-section (1) of section 33 and sub-section (1) of section 35 of the said Act to be exercised in the areas within their respective jurisdiction.

#### SCHEDULE

1. Civil Surgeon, Balasore.
2. Civil Surgeon, Balangir.
3. Civil Surgeon, Sambalpur.
4. Civil Surgeon, Puri.
5. Civil Surgeon, Ganjam, Berhampur.
6. Civil Surgeon, Cuttack.
7. Civil Surgeon, Keonjhar, Keonjharagarh.
8. Civil Surgeon, Kalahandi, Bhawanipatna.
9. Civil Surgeon, Mayurbhanj, Baripada.
10. Civil Surgeon, Sundargarh.
11. Civil Surgeon, Dehenkanal.
12. Civil Surgeon, Khondmal, Phulbani.
13. Civil Surgeon, Koraput.

[No. PL-145/EMG(11)/IV.]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 47.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 (XLVIII of 1950) and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. LR-91(2), dated the 21st December 1950, the Central Government is pleased to decide that the Labour Appellate Tribunal shall have its principal seat at Bombay with effect from the 6th January 1955.

[No. LRI-9(7)/54.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 48.**—The following draft of certain further amendments in the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th January 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

#### *Draft Amendments*

In clause 13 of the said Scheme—

1. In sub-clause (1), after the words "to whom the Scheme applies", the words "and who applies for registration on or before the date fixed by the Board in this behalf" shall be inserted.

2. After sub-clause (3), the following sub-clause shall be added, namely:—

"(4) If the Board is of opinion that any dock worker has secured his registration by supplying any false information in his application or by withholding any information required therein, the Board may direct the removal of his name from the register:

Provided that before the name of a dock worker is removed from the register, he shall be given an opportunity to show cause why his name should not be so removed".

[No. Fac.74(48).]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Dy. Secy.

*New Delhi, the 24th December 1954*

**S.R.O. 49.**—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report of the activities financed from the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year ending the 31st March, 1954, together with a statement of accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the year 1954-55:—

#### REPORT

##### PART I—ACTIVITIES IN BIHAR

I. *The Advisory Committee and Sub-Committees.*—The Advisory Committee constituted under section 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1948 met 3 times during the year when various important matters concerning the administration of the fund were discussed and new schemes for the welfare of the mica miners were proposed. The Advisory Committee was assisted by the Finance Sub-Committee and other Sub-Committees. During the year the various Sub-Committees held meetings as shown below:

- |  |    |    |    |           |
|--|----|----|----|-----------|
| 1. Finance Sub-Committee   | .. | .. | .. | 3 (Three) |
| 2. Education Sub-Committee   | .. | .. | .. | 1 (One)   |
| 3. Sub-Committee formed for selection of sites for sub-sidised wells | .. | .. | .. | 1 (One)   |

4. Ad-hoc Sub-Committee for selection of sites for hospital .. .. . 1 (One)
5. Special Sub-Committee for utilisation of funds .. (One)

At its meeting held on the 16th January, 1954 the Advisory Committee constituted a Special Sub-Committee for suggesting schemes with a view to utilising the accumulated funds. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered by the Advisory Committee at its subsequent meetings and it was decided to prepare schemes in regard to:

- (a) Housing including a scheme for constructing departmental small colonies.
- (b) Improvement of water supply by subsidised departmental wells.
- (c) Opening of additional dispensary and Child Welfare Centres.
- (d) Extension of Antimalaria scheme to a wider area.
- (e) Opening of primary schools in the mining area.
- (f) Recreational facilities.
- (g) Construction of a Rest House and Staff quarters.

A five-year forward budget for the period 1954-55 to 1958-59 has been prepared and it is proposed to spend a total sum of Rs. 77,86,800 on different welfare schemes in the mica mining areas in Bihar during the said period.

## II. Medical facilities

(a) *Reservation of beds at the Kodarma Hospital.*—The reservation of 10 beds at the Kodarma Hospital for the mica mine workers on payment of an annual grant of Rs. 13,000 was continued pending the opening of the Central Hospital at Karma. The total number of mining cases treated during the year was 2,806 as against 2,732 during the previous year.

(b) *Central Hospital at Karma.*—Construction of the 30 bed Central Hospital and allied buildings at Karma started during the year 1951 has since been nearly completed. Sanction has been accorded for the recruitment of staff and purchase of equipment, furniture, drugs and medicines for this hospital. It is anticipated that the Hospital will start functioning by October 1954.

(c) *Static Dispensaries.*—The fund continued running 3 static dispensaries at Dhab, Dhorakola and Ganpatbagi. The number of patients treated and other work done at these dispensaries is as below:—

Name of dispensary	1952-53	1953-54
1. Dhab dispensary .. .. .	7,290	9,595
2. Dhorakola dispensary .. .. .	9,852	14,681
3. Ganpatbagi dispensary .. .. .	9,733	10,521

Besides the patients treated as above, 63 operations were done at the Ganpatbagi dispensary. At the Dhorakola dispensary the total number of mica miners and their relatives inoculated against cholera was 109. The number of miners and their relatives vaccinated against small pox was 72. The above figures indicate the growing popularity of the static dispensaries.

(d) *Mobile Medical Units.*—The two Mobile Medical Units stationed at Karma and Dhorakola continued their work in the respective areas. The number of patients treated at these dispensaries in comparison with the work done during the last year is as below:—

Name of dispensary	1952-53	1953-54
1. Mobile Medical Unit at Karma .. .. .	5,391	4,801
2. Mobile Medical Unit at Dhorakola .. .. .	6,082	7,317

The number of mines visited by Dhorakola and Karma medical units during the year under report are 295 and 738 respectively. The Medical Officer of the Mobile Medical Unit stationed at Karma vaccinated 997 persons against small-pox during the year under report. In view of the popularity gained by these units, an additional unit has been sanctioned for Ganpatbagi area.

(e) *Blind Relief Work*.—The All India Blind Relief Society organised an eye relief camp at Domchanch for which a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been paid as a grant. The number of mica mine workers treated at the camp was 562.

(f) *Dispensary Building*.—The construction work of the dispensary building with staff quarters at Dhab started during the year 1952 has since been completed. The construction work of the Dhorakola dispensary was expected to start shortly.

(g) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre*.—Pending construction of our own building at Dhab a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre started functioning under the supervision of a Lady Health Visitor in May, 1953. The work done at the centre from the 11th May, 1953 to 31st March, 1954, is as below:—

(1) Total number of antenatal cases treated .. ..	141
(2) Total number of post-natal cases treated .. ..	160
(3) Total number of children treated .. ..	338
(4) Total number of antenatal cases treated and under care ..	39
(5) Total number of labour cases conducted and supervised ..	26
(6) Total number of post-natal cases treated and supervised ..	80
(7) Total number of infants treated and under care .. ..	70
(8) Total number of home visiting (all belonging to the mines) ..	210

### III. Other activities.

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| (1) Propaganda work .. .. | All the mines and villages of Dhab area.           |
| (3) Mother craft class }  | Both the classes started from the 1st March, 1954. |
| (2) Dai training class }  |  |

IV. *Anti-malaria Operations*.—The anti-malaria operation continued in the mica field during the year. The scheme was implemented in full. The distribution of Paludrine tablets to the mica mine workers as preventive measure against malaria continued during the period. The Assistant Welfare Inspector, Medical staff and the Malaria Sub-Inspector of the organisation supervised the distribution of paludrine tablets at the various mines. The results have been very encouraging. During the year under report 71,124 tablets were distributed. The total fresh attacks and relapse cases among those taking paludrine tablets were 256 and 86 respectively as reported by the mines.

A supplementary scheme for insecticidal spraying in Debour, Dhorakola and Dhab in the mica fields of Bihar was implemented during the year and between August and the end of November, 1953 two rounds of spraying in the above three areas including the neighbouring villages from where the labour comes have been completed. The spraying has proved very effective. In all 63 mines and 18 villages have been covered in each round. 7,280 rooms were sprayed by the spraying team.

A Microscope for the study of Malaria Parasite in the mica fields has been obtained and will be utilised by one of the Medical Officers.

V. *Provision of Drinking Water*.—All the three wells the construction of which was taken up by the Welfare Fund at Saphi, Dhorakola and Khalaktambi were ready for use during the period under report.

An Assistant Geologist of the Geological Survey of India visited mica fields in the month of November, 1953 and inspected various areas for selection of suitable sites for construction of wells under the subsidy scheme. His report was not received till the end of the year. Sanction was accorded to a subsidy scheme for deepening of wells by mine owners.

VI. *Mobile Cinema*.—The Mobile Cinema Van gave 207 shows during the year as compared to 182 shows given during the last year. In addition to the full length pictures, screening of informative and educative films have been started during the year under report. The Assistant Welfare Inspector gave talks on various subjects such as evils of drinking, regular attendance, cleanliness, etc. during some of the cinema shows.

VII. *Subsidised Housing Scheme*.—With a view to improving the housing condition of miners, a subsidised housing scheme for the construction of houses

of the prescribed standards in the mica field of Bihar was sanctioned. Under this scheme for the houses in respect of which applications were received by the 15th October, 1953 and which are completed by the 15th October, 1954, a subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent. of the cost of construction subject to the maximum of Rs. 350 per house will be paid and in other case subsidy will be 20 per cent. of the cost of construction subject to the maximum of Rs. 280 per house. Five applications for the construction of 18 houses were received from the mica mine owners by the 15th October and 2 applications for the construction of 27 houses were received between the 15th October, 1953 and the closure of the year. However, applications for the construction of 9 houses have been withdrawn by the mine owners stating their inability to construct the houses due to slump in the mica market.

VIII.—*Multipurpose Centre*.—The multipurpose centre continued functioning at Debour and afforded the following facilities to the mica mine workers and their families:—

- (1) Education and recreation to the children.
- (2) Training to women in handicrafts and home science.
- (3) Literacy classes for adult workers.
- (4) Children's play ground.

The centre is being run under the supervision of the Assistant Welfare Inspector. Sports and games equipment have also been supplied to the centre. The average number of children and women attending the Women Welfare Centre during the year was 43 and 9 respectively. The number of adults attending the centre was 23. On the Independence Day, Republic Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti and other important festivals special functions were arranged at the centre. On the 28th February, 1954 the Annual Function of the Multipurpose Institute was celebrated along with competitive sports. On this occasion special bady show was arranged and attractive prizes were distributed to the winners. Women and children attending the centre also participated in various competitive sports and bagged several prizes. Prizes for regular attendance were also distributed to the male adults, women and children in order to encourage them to take the full advantage afforded to them by the Welfare Organisation. Dialogues and action songs were given by the children attending the Institute. Some members of the adult education class gave fine piece of performance of folk dance on this occasion.

IX. *Competitive Sports*.—The competitive sports organised during the last year created great enthusiasm amongst the workers and they were all eagerly awaiting the sports for the year under report. As soon as Government sanction for the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 for organising competitive sports in the mica fields of Bihar was received local Sports Committees were formed at the important centres and vigorous propaganda was carried out. In order to enable larger number of persons to participate in the sports the number of centres was increased from four to eight. The entire mica field of Bihar showed tremendous enthusiasm and for two months the competitive sports were conducted in a festive mood. The sports were conducted at the following centres and the number of competitors participating in the sports is given against the respective centres:—

Name of centres			No. of participants				
			Adults (Male)	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
(1) Dhab	..	..	194	14	66	15	289
(2) Dhorakola	..	..	258	..	149	..	407
(3) Ganwan	..	..	196	..	328	33	557
(4) Bendi	..	..	105	..	35	..	140
(5) Kodarma	..	..	111	..	150	..	261
(6) Karma	..	..	114	..	70	..	184
(7) Tisri	..	..	190	2	62	13	267
(8) Debour	..	..	209	15	54	13	291
			1,377	31	914	74	2,396

The following items of sports were organised:—

*For Adults*

- (1) 220 Yards Flat Race.
- (2) Javeline Throw.
- (3) Shotput.
- (4) Long Jump.
- (5) High Jump.
- (6) Cock Fight.
- (7) Archery.
- (8) Relay Race.
- (9) Sack Race.
- (10) Three Legged Race.
- (11) Kabaddi.
- (12) Tug of War.

*For Boys*

- (1) 100 Yards Race.
- (2) Three Legged Race.
- (3) Jilebee Race.
- (4) Frog Race.
- (5) Banana Race.
- (6) 50 Yards Dash.
- (7) Spoon Race.
- (8) Blind Race.

*Girls*

- (1) Thread and Needle Race.

*Women*

- (1) Pitchers Race.

Attractive and useful articles were distributed as prizes to the winners in the sports.

PART II—ACTIVITIES IN ANDHRA

The Advisory Committee met five times during the year and its Finance Sub-Committee once on the 28th September, 1953. Besides this, a Special Sub-Committee met on the 2nd November, 1953 for recommending wages for certain classes of Mica Mine Labourers, as required by the Commissioner of Labour of the State Government. Another Sub-Committee met on the 7th February, 1954 to suggest ways and means, for the employment of the unemployed in the Mining Area as required by the Central Government.

The work done in respect of each phase of its work is briefly stated below:

I. Medical Aid—(a) *Dispensaries*.—The three dispensaries at Kalichedu, Talupur, and Sydapuram continued to work satisfactorily. The total attendance at each dispensary during the year ending the 31st March, 1954 was 38,880, 23,842 and 30,152 respectively. One important new feature connected with dispensaries, is that an INPATIENT WARD with eight beds was opened at the dispensary at Kalichedu in March, 1953. The number of inpatients treated up to the end of the 31st March, 1954 was 559. A Microscope and Laboratory reagents have also been supplied to the dispensary at Kalichedu. An amount of Rs. 15,000 was donated from this Fund for the reservation of 8 beds in the Tuberculosis Hospital, Nellore, which is under the control of the Andhra State Government for the exclusive use of the Mica Mine labourers and their families. The question of reservation is however not yet settled. Two beds in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Nellore and one bed in the Government Hospital, Gudur, have been reserved for the exclusive use of the Mica Mine labourers for which, an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 is being paid to the State Government. Seven Mica Mine labourers at Headquarters Hospital at Nellore, and 10 at Government Hospital at Gudur, were admitted and treated during the year under report.

(b) *Ambulance Van.*—The Ambulance Van was used to convey patients suffering from serious diseases, or who met with serious accidents, from the mining area to the Welfare Fund dispensaries, or to Headquarters Hospital, Nellore. The Ambulance Van was also used by the Medical Officers to go to the Mines and afford Medical Aid to the Mica Mine labourers, residing far away from the dispensaries. It was also used by the Welfare Fund staff for the purpose of propaganda among labourers regarding Education, Health, Sanitation, Co-operation, etc.

(c) *Maternity Centres.*—The four Maternity Centres at Talupur, Kalichedu, Utukur and Sydapuram working under this organisation conducted 471 labour cases during the year under report. A Lady Health Visitor supervises the work of the Midwives. There has been improvement in the quality of work of the Midwives after the appointment of the Lady Health Visitor. The Lady Health Visitor also visits the houses of labourers and instructs women on Health, Sanitation, Child-welfare, Post-natal, and Anti-natal precautions.

(d) *Anti-malaria Scheme.*—The Anti-malaria Scheme was brought into force in the Mining area in January, 1951, and is being continued. The establishment works under the supervision of the Senior Entomologist of the District under the control of the State Government. An area of 15,450,615 square feet in the mining area, was sprayed with D.D.T. which includes 20,498 structures, during the year. The Anti-malaria staff has distributed 7,709 quinine pills to 745 persons in the Mining area. The incidence of Malaria has considerably decreased. The Director of Public Health, Andhra State was requested to distribute "PALUDRINE tablets" instead of "quinine pills", but he has reported that there is no provision to distribute Paludrine tablets.

II. *Educational Facilities.*—There are five Elementary Schools working at present under this organisation. One more Elementary School was sanctioned. It will be opened in the month of July, 1954. Midday meals are being served to the children of the Mica Mine labourers studying in these schools at a cost of Re. 0-2-6 per meal per head with effect from June, 1953. There has been improvement in the attendance of school children as a result of the Service of Midday meals. One important feature connected with the Elementary Schools is that the new scheme of Elementary Education sanctioned by Madras State Government has been introduced in these schools. According to the new scheme, children are to be given instructions in schools only during morning or evening session, and they have to gain knowledge of the professions of their parents, or other professions, during the other session. As a measure of educating the children in handicrafts, tape weaving and mat-making are being taught in the schools. Scholarships to the children of Mica Mine labourers studying in High Schools and Colleges are being granted. An amount of Rs. 1,260 has been paid to 34 students during 1953-54. Free supply of books and slates, etc. was made to the children of the Mica Mine labourers, studying in all the five Elementary Schools and also in the four aided schools run by the mine proprietors at Sha, Pallimitta, Muneria and Bhavani-Sanker Mines. Steps are also being taken for the free supply of dresses to the children of the Mica Mine labourers studying in the Elementary Schools working under this organisation.

(b) *Adult Literacy Schools.*—Adult Literacy Schools were also opened in the Mining area in the five Elementary Schools to educate the Mica Mine labourers during night. Three out of five Adult Literacy Schools are not now functioning as the attendance was too poor. Special efforts are being made to make these centres effective and useful.

III. *Recreational Facilities.*—(a) *Sports.*—Annual sports in the Mining area of the Mica Mine labourers for the year 1953-54 were conducted in March, 1954. Rs. 688 was spent for the purpose for distributing prizes and other incidental charges. A drama "GAYAPHAKYANAM" was got enacted by a troupe consisting mostly of Mica Mine labourers, at a cost of Rs. 250 for the recreation of Mica Mine labourers, on the night of the prize distribution day.

(b) *Recreation Clubs.*—Two Recreation Clubs have been formed in the Mining area for the Mica Mine labourers and sports articles have been supplied at the cost of the Fund. Two Bhajana parties have been formed in the Mining area for the recreation of Mica Mine labourers, for promoting culture and team-spirit. Musical equipment such as "Harmoniums" Mridangams, etc. have been supplied at the cost of the Fund to the Bhajana parties.

(c) *Radio Centres.*—Six Radio Centres are working at present in the Mining area. The Ambulance Van is equipped with a GRAMOPHONE, MICROPHONE and Loud Speaker. Whenever the Welfare staff go to the mines or to houses of labourers in the van for purposes of propaganda, the labourers are given recreation by Gramophone songs.

IV. *Community Centres.*—Community Centres are being formed in the Mining area to educate women labourers on Home-science, Child-welfare, Sanitation, Hygiene, and also to teach them handicrafts such as sewing, tape-weaving, mat-making, spinning, etc. It is also proposed to teach carpentry to Mica Mine labourers. Steps are being taken to appoint a tutor.

V. *Handicrafts.*—Handicrafts such as tape-weaving, mat-making, have been introduced in the Elementary Schools as already stated above. It is proposed to extend the teaching of handicrafts to Mica Mine labourers by appointing tutors. The Lady Assistant Welfare Inspector has been teaching Poultry-keeping, Kitchen, Gardening and Home-science to the women labourers during her tours.

VI. *Creches.*—Creches have been opened at several Mica Mines by Mica Mine owners and the attendants in charge of creches are trained at Asokh Vihar—Madras. Two creche-attendants have been trained at Asokh Vihar during the year.

VII. *Slump in the Mining Area.*—Due to the present slump in the Mica trade, and in view of the fact that several Mica Mine labourers are out of employment, a sub-committee of the Advisory Committee has been formed to examine carefully, the extent of unemployment and to devise ways and means of providing alternate employment. Statistics of thrown-out labourers are being gathered.

VIII. *Industrial Housing.*—The question of the construction of miners houses under a subsidy-cum-loan scheme on the lines identical with the Industrial Housing Scheme was under consideration.

IX. *Drinking Water Facilities.*—A scheme has been prepared for using the water in the mines for drinking purposes, by pumping it to over-head tanks, purifying it and distributing it, through taps. As it is considered that this scheme will not be successful, attempts will be made to sink more wells in the Mining area.

X. *Propaganda.*—Propaganda is being carried among the Mica Mine labourers by the two Welfare Inspectors working under this organisation as stated above on Health, Sanitation, Cleanliness, Education, etc.

XI. *Buildings.*—The Central Government have entrusted the work of construction of the several buildings of this Fund to the Central Public Works Department, Madras. The progress is still in the stage of preparation of estimates and plans.

### PART III—ACTIVITIES IN RAJASTHAN

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Rajasthan met three times during the year and discussed important matters like the five year forward programme, subsidised Housing scheme and detailed plans and estimates for the construction of 'A' and 'B' Class Welfare Centres.

*Welfare Schemes.*—Sanction was accorded to the opening of two 'B' Class Centres consisting of a Dispensary and a Maternity and Child-welfare Centre during the year. The Centres were started at Sardargarh and Jamoli respectively. A suitable building was taken on rent for the Centre at Sardargarh and Messrs. Bijoy Mica Mining Limited offered rent free accommodation at Jamoli. The Centres were adequately furnished and started functioning from the middle of January, 1954 and the beginning of February, 1954 respectively. The number of cases treated at the dispensaries is as follows:

(1) Sardargarh, 11th January, 1954 to 31st March, 1954	..	1,204.
(2) Jamoli, 1st February, 1954 to 31st March, 1954	..	643.

'C' Class Centres—*Mobile Medical Units.*—Two Mobile Medical Units were sanctioned during the year. Orders for the procurement of the Units were placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi but the Units could not be procured during the year. The procurement action is in progress.

*Fresh Sanctions.*—Fresh sanctions were received towards the close of the year for the establishment of two additional 'C' Class Centres (Mobile Medical Unit), one additional 'B' Class Centre (comprising of a Dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare and Recreation), two 'A' Class Centres (comprising of a Dispensary, Maternity and Child Welfare, Recreation, Elementary School and Water Supply) and one Mobile Cinema Unit. Sanction was also received for organising recreational activities at the two existing 'B' Class Centres.

Orders were placed with the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi for the Mobile Medical Units and the Mobile Cinema Unit and steps were initiated for the implementation of other schemes which are expected to function early in 1954-55.



## PART IV—ACTIVITIES IN AJMER

The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund 'Advisory Committee for Ajmer met five times during the year 1953-54, and its Finance Sub-Committee only once. The work done is detailed below:

*Medical Relief.*—Establishment of a mobile medical unit has been sanctioned. An indent for the supply of a suitable vehicle after conversion into a medical van was placed on the Director General of Supply and Disposals, New Delhi. The vehicle could not be obtained during the year under review.

*Educational Facilities.*—A subsidy of Rs. 2,000 was granted to the villagers for the construction of a school building at village Dadola. The sanction of the Government of India was received in the middle of the year and the construction work was started immediately under the supervision of this office. The construction of the building was nearing completion by the close of the year. The building will consist of following:

School Room .. .. .	46' × 11' × 12'
Water and Store Room .. .. .	21' × 11' × 10'
Varendah in front of the School Room .. .. .	35' × 11' × 2½'

*Recreational Facilities.*—A battery Radio Set was installed in village Jawaja for the recreation of mica miners in the Jawaja-Surajpura mica mining area. The attendance of the listeners to the radio was 113 per day on an average.

*Establishment of Multi-purpose Welfare Centres.*—The Committee decided to establish two multi-purpose welfare centres at villages Para and Sanod. These centres will provide the following facilities:

*Medical Facilities.*—These centres will be visited by the mobile medical van and will provide medical assistance to the miners residing in the close vicinity of these centres.

*Educational Facilities.*—The women relatives of the miners will be trained in handicrafts like knitting of woollen and cotton garments, sewing clothes by hand and on sewing machine. Lectures will be arranged on home cleanliness and domestic economy. Educational assistance will also be provided.

*Recreational Facilities.*—These centres will be provided with battery Radio sets for the recreation of male and female miners. Indoor games like Chopar, Snake and Ladder, Deck-tenis, etc. and out-door games like Foot-ball, Volley-ball, Kabbadi, etc. will be provided for male miners. For children, there will be a park having articles like Jhoola, Merry-go-round, Sea-saw, etc.

*Maternity and Child Welfare Facilities.*—The expectant mothers will be trained to become good mothers and will receive pre-natal and post-natal care. The babies will be collected and given them bath, etc.

It is also decided that at these Centres, Handicrafts show and Children's show will be held annually. At Handicrafts show, all the articles prepared by the trainees will be exhibited and prizes distributed to give incentive to the new comers. At Children's show, deserving children will be awarded prizes.

The scheme for starting welfare centre at village Para has been sanctioned, while that of village Sanod was under examination.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

Receipts			Expenditure		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Opening balance on the 1st April, 1953 ..	1,15,92,934	12 0	Bihar ..	5,49,150	15 3
Receipts during the year 1953-54 ..	13,43,973	13 0	Andhra ..	1,12,732	8 7
			Rajasthan ..	28,132	2 6
			Ajmer ..	4,477	9 0
			Closing balance on the 31st March, 1954 ..	1,22,42,415	5 3
	1,29,36,908	9 0		1,29,36,908	9 0

## \*ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1954-55

						Rs.
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	25,00,000
Expenditure						
					Rs.	
Blhar	..	..	..	..	13,52,000	
Andhra	..	..	..	..	4,62,100	
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	7,38,200	
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	40,760	
						25,93,060

\* These are the figures accepted for the budget estimates for 1954-55.

[No. M-33(1)54.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.